

record intracardiac pressures, to sample blood, and to introduce substances into the heart and vessels. Included in this generic device are right-heart catheters, left-heart catheters, and angiographic catheters, among others.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1210 Continuous flush catheter.**

(a) *Identification*. A continuous flush catheter is an attachment to a catheter-transducer system that permits continuous intravascular flushing at a slow infusion rate for the purpose of eliminating clotting, back-leakage, and waveform damping.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1220 Electrode recording catheter or electrode recording probe.**

(a) *Identification*. An electrode recording catheter or an electrode recording probe is a device used to detect an intracardiac electrocardiogram, or to detect cardiac output or left-to-right heart shunts. The device may be unipolar or multipolar for electrocardiogram detection, or may be a platinum-tipped catheter which senses the presence of a special indicator for cardiac output or left-to-right heart shunt determinations.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1230 Fiberoptic oximeter catheter.**

(a) *Identification*. A fiberoptic oximeter catheter is a device used to estimate the oxygen saturation of the blood. It consists of two fiberoptic bundles that conduct light at a desired wavelength through blood and detect the reflected and scattered light at the distal end of the catheter.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1240 Flow-directed catheter.**

(a) *Identification*. A flow-directed catheter is a device that incorporates a gas-filled balloon to help direct the catheter to the desired position.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1250 Percutaneous catheter.**

(a) *Identification*. A percutaneous catheter is a device that is introduced into a vein or artery through the skin using a dilator and a sheath (introducer) or guide wire.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1270 Intracavitary phonocatheter system.**

(a) *Identification*. An intracavitary phonocatheter system is a system that includes a catheter with an acoustic transducer and the associated device that processes the signal from the transducer; this device records bio-acoustic phenomena from a transducer placed within the heart, blood vessels, or body cavities.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1280 Steerable catheter.**

(a) *Identification*. A steerable catheter is a catheter used for diagnostic and monitoring purposes whose movements are directed by a steering control unit.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1290 Steerable catheter control system.**

(a) *Identification*. A steerable catheter control system is a device that is connected to the proximal end of a steerable guide wire that controls the motion of the steerable catheter.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1300 Catheter cannula.**

(a) *Identification*. A catheter cannula is a hollow tube which is inserted into a vessel or cavity; this device provides a rigid or semirigid structure which can be connected to a tube or connector.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.1310 Vessel dilator for percutaneous catheterization.**

(a) *Identification*. A vessel dilator for percutaneous catheterization is a device which is placed over the guide wire to enlarge the opening in the vessel, and which is then removed before sliding the catheter over the guide wire.